Name:	ne:	Minerals and Rocks
	D : 1	e Physical Setting: Earth Science
	Lab Activity: Metamorphic	Rocks
INTRO	RODUCTION:	
	Metamorphic is derived from Greek words meaning to change for morphe means form). Metamorphic rocks are those rocks that ing rock as a result of heat and or pressure.	
	There are two two types of metamorphism. Regional metamorphism are under extreme temperature and pressures. Contact metamorphism in contact with existing rock. The existing rock is then common the hot magma.	orphism occurs when hot magma
OBJE(JECTIVE:	
	Learn how to identify metamorphic rocks based on their proper	ties.
VOCA	CABULARY:	
	Recrystallization -	
	Banding -	
	Foliation -	
	Nonfoliated -	
	Contact Metamorphism -	
	Regional Metamorphism -	
	Parent Rock -	

PROCEDURE A:

For each unknown metamorphic rocks, identify the key characteristics. After identifying the characteristics, use your Earth Science Reference Tables and determine the name of the rock based on your observations.

Lab Activity: Metamorphic Rocks

Texture	Grain Size	Type of Metamorphism	Composition	Rock Name
5	□ Fine	□ Regional		
☐ Foliated (mineral alignment) ☐ Foliated (banding)	□ Fine to medium	□ Contact		
	□ Medium to coarse	□ Both		
	□ Fine	□ Regional		
□ Nonfoliated	□ Fine to coarse	□ Contact		
	□ Coarse	□ Both		

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DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

1.	Why are metamorphic rocks formed by contact metamorphism usually not as dense as those formed by regional metamorphism?
2.	Why is it rare to find fossils in metamorphic rocks?
3.	Why do minerals rearrange into layers within a metamorphic rock?
4.	Why is quartzite extremely hard and more resistant than its parent rock?
5.	Why does the metamorphic rock marble react with HCl acid?
CONC	LUSION: On what basis are metamorphic rocks classified?